

DEATH LIST

Resulting From Johnstown Disaster By No Means Complete.

All Efforts at Rescue of the Coal Miners Prove Futile.

PROBABLY OVER 200 MEN ARE DEAD

Combustion of Fire Damp Destroys Lives and Completely Wrecks Interior of One of the Largest Coal Mines in the United States—An Appalling Casualty.

Johnstown, Pa., July 11.—(Bulletin)—Seventeen men have just been found in the mine alive. They broke an air pipe and got air. The majority are Americans. There was no second explosion in the Klondyke mine.

Johnstown, Pa., July 11.—(Bulletin)—As near as can be figured this afternoon about 160 men lost their lives in the mine explosion yesterday. Of the whole number in the mine only 21 escaped.

Johnstown, Pa., July 11.—At dawn today 47 dead bodies were taken from the Cambria mine. The rescuing party had counted 35 more but could not get to the bodies. The mine is still full of noxious fire damp and the exploration is slow and dangerous. The loss will probably reach 200 more.

CAUSE OF DISASTER.

Johnstown, July 11.—The disaster is now generally attributed to the careless work of the Slavs engaged in drawing pillars in worked out rooms. This was done to fill up the mine and prevent the accumulation of gas. Men working here are supposed to use safety lamps. The rescuers assert that none of the dead Slavs found about this work had anything but naked lamps.

Those who first attempted to rescue the imperiled miners when the news of the disaster spread are now in Memorial hospital. The heroes who entered the poisoned air of the mine were: Wm. Robinson, Jake Retalback, Foreman Rogers and a Slav. Robinson is today still unconscious and may die. The bodies of the men brought to surface show that they must have died in great agony. In every case they had their hands to the face as if to protect it from the explosion and the faces were a bright crimson instead of showing the pallor of death. In most cases the bodies were not mangled but one body was brought up with the head completely blown off.

MEN WERE IN GROUPS.

Johnstown, Pa., July 11.—Of the dead 80 per cent will be recognizable. No one is admitted to the morgue now but as soon as the bodies are prepared for burial the public will be admitted and as fast as claimed the bodies will be taken to their homes. The men were in groups and at lunch when the explosion occurred. This facilitated the work of finding the bodies.

DETAILS OF HORROR.

Johnstown, Pa., July 11.—The estimate of the number of dead from the awful mine disaster of Thursday noon, telegraphed the Advocate yesterday afternoon, is none too high according to the general belief here today. The number of those dead may reach beyond 200.

Johnstown's disaster is only less frightful than the awful calamity of May 31, 1889, in cost of life, and in its terrible consequences it has brought the shadow of sorrow in hundreds of homes made desolate by the explosion which took place in the Cambria Steel company's rolling mill mine under West Mont hill, at 12:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Just how many are

dead it may take several days to determine, but that it is a long and shocking list is certain.

It was nearly an hour after the explosion before any general knowledge of what had happened got abroad. Men who came from the mines, escaping with their lives, told the terrible news and soon it spread like wildfire. In scores of homes there were the most pathetic scenes. Mothers, wives, daughters, sons and relatives were frantic with grief. Hundreds rushed to the point and with sobbing hearts awaited news that did not come from the ill-fated mine.

At the opening across the river from the point the Cambria Iron company's police, with several assistants, stood guard, permitting no one to enter the mine, from which noxious gases were coming. It was nearly 4 o'clock when all hope of sending rescue parties from the West Mont opening was abandoned.

At 10 o'clock last night fire damp prevented rescue parties from making rapid headway.

Two men who had escaped from the mine—Richard Bennett and John Meyers—went back two miles to see what assistance could be rendered, but the frightful damp drove them back and they fell prostrate when they finally, after a desperate struggle, reached the outside.

Their story made it clear that the rescue work could not proceed from the West Mont opening and then hasty preparations were made to begin the sad mission at the Mill Creek entrance.

Soon after the news of the explosion reached the Cambria officials, Mining Engineer Marshall G. Moore and one of his assistants A. G. Prosser, made an attempt to "enter the mine. They were followed by Mine Superintendent Robinson, but the deadly gases stopped their progress.

Mine Foreman Rodgers, his assistant, William Blanch, and Fire Bosses John Whitney, John Retalback and John Thomas, were overcome by the gases and it is feared they perished in an heroic effort to rescue the miners. A son of Harry Rodgers tried to reach his father, but he was quickly overcome and was carried out unconscious.

William Stibich spent several hours at the Mill Creek opening. He said that he believed as many as 450 men were still in the mine. In his opinion, from all he could glean, not to exceed 150 men had come out.

The mining officials of the Cambria company stated that the explosion was one of fire damp.

The catastrophe occurred in the section of the mine known among the miners as "Klondyke." It is about one mile and a half from the main entrance of the rolling mill mine.

The few survivors who have escaped from the depths of the mine describe the condition to be frightful. Within the fatal limits of the mine the havoc wrought by the explosion are such as beggars description. Solid walls of masonry three feet thick were knocked down as though barriers of paper. The roofs of the mine were demolished and not a door remains standing. In the face of these difficulties even the most heroic of

forts toward rescue may well seem hopeless.

Miners who left the mine by way of the Mill Creek entrance brought horrible stories of crawling over the dead bodies of their comrades.

Two young men who were at work in the Klondyke when the explosion occurred escaped by way of the shaft heading up through the Kernville hill from the mine. A fanhouse, now out of use, stands at the top of this shaft. This way the young men, sick and dizzy from the nauseous after-damp or black-damp, reached safety. They told how they walked across the dead bodies to pure air and light. How many they did not know.

The stories of the men who escaped are miraculous. Tom Foster was among the first to emerge from the Mill Creek shaft. Shortly after Powell Griffith came up. Foster was in his office when the explosion occurred. His first thought was for the safety of the men. With the help of Foreman Roberts, an effort was made to replace a few of the shattered doors. All the while the fire-damp was closing around them. They did not falter for an instant, but straight into the midst of danger they went. Warning and helping the miners, the two men proceeded. Roberts fell, but Foster staggered on, whether he hardly knew. In the midst of the danger he met Griffith. He had faced what seemed certain death in an effort to save his men.

Forward they went, dragging a comrade into a possible place of safety here, giving a word of warning there until human endurance could stand the strain no longer. Exhausted, they staggered into a heading where the fire-damp had not entered. There they rested for a moment and then plunged forward into a water level, and through it reached a place of safety.

Said Tom Foster: "How I escaped I do not know. It seems like a terrible nightmare. Hundreds of times I gave up hope, but from sheer instinct I stumbled forward, until finally I reached a place of safety."

John Whitney, who was beyond the dip, where the explosion took place, said:

"I was at the heading one-half mile from the explosion. Several dozen were overcome by the damp or gas and I had all I could do to escape. After the explosion we went back to rescue the less fortunate and nearly lost our own lives. We got one man and saved his life. I did not see my father, who was struggling to get out. I don't think many outside of the drivers escaped."

William Malcolm was in the upper part of the mine when the explosion came:

"The first I knew of the trouble was when men came running from what is known as the dip or lower section. They came running without hats, coats, and some without clothes, and in a terrible state of excitement. As near as I can remember not more than 10 came that way and they escaped, leaving at least 200 in the dip."

President Powell Stackhouse gave out the following statement:

"The mine had been inspected only three days ago, and was pronounced in satisfactory condition. In the 36 years that the mine has been in operation no serious accident has occurred. The cause is yet indefinite, but I believe it was caused by gas escaping from the fifth heading, which was closed and was not being worked because it contained gas, into the sixth heading.

The number of casualties is now placed at 125. No list of the names of the dead miners can be given, for the majority of them were foreigners, and were known only by check and not by name. The only way their names will ever be known if the bodies are not recovered in time for identification will be by their families sending their names to us."

The mine in which the dreadful thing occurred is one of the largest coal mines in the United States.

MITCHELL'S OBSERVATIONS.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 11.—President Mitchell of the Miners' Union is greatly affected today over the Johnstown catastrophe. He said this morning: "Until such time as the operators of the mines pay more attention to making their collieries safe places for men to work in, these terrible disasters will occur. This Johnstown horror simply emphasizes the fact as I have contended, that the miners work in such that his life is in constant danger, and taking this fact into con-

sideration, it is only fair that he should receive for his labor at least a fair compensation. In other industries men are paid for jeopardizing their lives, but the coal magnates have never wished to acknowledge this issue."

SCENES PAST DESCRIPTION.

Johnstown, Pa., July 11.—The work of identification began at the improvised morgue at 10 o'clock today, and was featured with scenes past description. Forty-seven sheeted bodies lay about the hall. Only the wives and children of the dead men were admitted, and the discovery of a loved one was a signal for most pathetic expression.

The wife of Frank Hopke, a young German Pole, threw herself upon the lifeless body of her husband and her cries moved the stoutest hearts to tears. When the officers sought to remove her in order to take the body home she resisted desperately, wailing her arms about the dead man's neck and pressing his cold lips with kisses, all the while shrieking into his deaf ears hysterical words. This scene was but one of many, thirty-seven identifications being made within an hour.

THOSE IDENTIFIED.

The following were identified up to noon today:

John Thomas, mine boss, 60 years old, first man identified. He leaves a wife and child. He escaped but went back to help the others and thus lost his life.

John Whitney, fire boss, 45 years old, survived by a wife and family. He also escaped but went back with Thomas and perished with him from the fire-damp.

Wm. Blanch, Mike Siloeane and son, Emerich Basista, Mike Sabot, John Borasap, John Huley, Specs Shinko, leaves wife and 5 children; John Bartok, leaves wife and two children in the old country; John Laske, leaves wife and two children; Mike Prezucki, leaves wife and three children; Stephen Knotz; John Novak; Anton Lazarsky; Valentine Plaga, leaves wife and two children; John Krieger; Boleslaw Miskaboski, leaves wife and two children; August Struzinski, leaves wife and five children; John Karasiewicz, leaves wife and two children; Mike Cilenebic, and seven year old son of above; Ladislau Durboski.

WEALTHY NEGRO

Crazed With Heat Shot Coroner at Norfolk Who Died—Murderer Died Today.

Norfolk, Va., July 11.—All Norfolk is mourning for Coroner H. T. Batts who was murdered last night by John J. Gray, a wealthy negro, who became crazed with yesterday's heat and blew Batts' brains out with a shot gun when the latter was called to attend him. Gray died this morning from bullets fired by his captors. He barricaded himself in his house, refusing to surrender and fifty shots were fired before the murderer finally laid down his arms.

Kitchener Arrives.

London, July 11.—The steamer Oratava with General Kitchener aboard was sighted from the coast of Brittany, France, at 1:30 this afternoon.

FIFTH DAY

Of the Chicago Strike Shows Little Change in the Situation—Final Conference Today

Chicago, July 11.—The fifth day of the strike of the union freight handlers opened with little change in the situation. A final conference was called for today and it is hoped that the railways and freight handlers will get together. Several assaults on the teamsters by the strikers are reported this morning. None was serious.

EMILY ELOPED

Governor's Daughter Started to the Dentist's Office, But Met Her Lover and Left Town

Knoxville, Tenn., July 11.—Emily

Taylor, the 20-year-old daughter of Governor Taylor, left here this morning ostensibly to go to a dentist's out-cloped with Dr. G. F. St. John, a prominent physician of this city. There was parental objection hence the runaway match. They had been lovers two years and are now on their way to Wyethville, St. John's former home.

THREE THOUSAND

Victims of the Flood are Driven from Homes in Des Moines—River Re- ceding Slowly Today.

Des Moines, Ia., July 11.—The river has only receded five feet from yesterday's flood. Sewers are stopped up and boats are the only means of travel in the flooded districts. The three thousand victims driven out of their homes must subsist for the present on charity. The school houses and parks are being used by those driven from their homes. The city is now furnishing food to the destitute.

HIT FOUR MEN

Train Threw Them High in the Air, Killing One, Fatally Injuring An- other at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, July 11.—Four Italian section men whose names are unknown, employees of the Pennsylvania railroad while boarding a work train were struck by the Pitscain accommodation this morning. One was killed, one fatally hurt and two terribly injured. The train ran through the crowd hurling them high in the air.

Another Italian laborer who was hurt in the accident died at the hospital. Another, Tony Perend, had both legs cut off and will die. Seven were slightly injured.

SENSATION

Sprung in Court at Montreal Today in Connection With Green-Gaynor Extradition Case

Montreal, July 11.—The Green-Gaynor extradition case continues to stir up trouble. A sensation was sprung in court today by the declaration of counsel for Messrs. Greene and Gaynor that District Attorney Irwin of Savannah, who had stirred up the cesspool by his recent report to Washington, offered to settle the case for \$500,000 from the prisoners. This declaration, it is said, would be supported by affidavits.

PARALYSIS

Caused the Death of Mrs Jane Hardy at Age of 72 Years, Thursday Afternoon

Mrs. Jane Hardy died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Shuck, hart, 18 West Harrison street, as the result of the third stroke of paralysis, after an invalidism of over 22 years, at three o'clock Thursday afternoon. The deceased was the widow of Henry Hardy and was 72 years of age. She leaves five children, David Hardy, General Superintendent Missouri Pacific railroad of St. Louis, Mrs. Fred Shuckart, of Fulton, New Mexico, Mrs. Augusta Clarke of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Charles Shuckart, and Mrs. Charles Lofland of Newark.

Short funeral services will be conducted Sunday morning by Rev. L. S. Boyce, and the remains will be shipped to Dresden Sunday morning for interment.

More Than He Could Stand.

"After you have taken this medicine," said the physician, "give yourself a hot water bath and go to bed at once."

"Gosh, doc," exclaimed the shaggy mustard plaster or somethin' like that? I always ketch cold when I take a bath."—Chicago Tribune.

We are too apt to regard our neighbors' faults through a magnifying glass.

Hamburg's shipping trade with Australia doubled in 1901.

American brewers have already invested \$1,900,000 in and about Ha-

TRACY

Once More Makes a Sensational Escape From Pursuers.

Believed That the Notorious Outlaw Was Wounded in the Encounter.

MADE A MAN BUY HIM GUN AND PEPPER

With Which to Cover His Tracks—Threatened a Whole Family— Another Interesting Chapter in the Career of This Man Who Still is Enjoying His Freedom.

Seattle, Wash., July 11.—Once more Harry Tracy has given the officers the slip, making his escape after a fight from which seemed to the officers to be a trap from which the bandit could not get away. Instead of intrenching himself on a knoll near Auburn, Tracy fled to the mouth of Sluice creek, near Covington, passing through the line of deputies without trouble, although they were stationed only fifty feet apart.

About midnight he arrived at the Covington lumber company's saw mill, about a mile from the city. A posse had been stationed here and when Tracy approached he was challenged.

"What's your name?" he was asked. "Anderson," was the reply. And then he started to run, the deputies opening fire. In his flight Tracy encountered Deputy Sheriff Crowe, who had been stationed on the railroad track.

"Who goes there?" challenged the officer. "A deputy," coolly replied Tracy. Crowe started to approach, when Tracy fired, Crowe being so close that he was powder burned but not hit. Tracy then plunged into the brush and disappeared.

About 3 a. m. a man believed to have been Tracy attempted to board a freight train, but failed. Later a second train was hailed from the saw mill by a man whom the train hands believe to have been Tracy, and the opinion is advanced that he was wounded in the encounter.

At 5 o'clock this morning it was reported that Tracy again had sought refuge on the hill top and that the sheriff believes he has the fugitive where escape is impossible.

Tracy appeared to be visibly worried when seen by the deputies last night.

Tacoma, Wash., July 11.—Tracy has foiled the officers so completely that there seems no possible chance of capturing him. He is a long distance ahead of his pursuers on a good road leading from Auburn toward the foothills of the Cascade mountains. He is provided with a Winchester, a new revolver, a store of ammunition, and a large assortment of fresh provisions. Not the least among the latter is a pound of cayenne pepper for use in covering his tracks so the bloodhounds cannot pursue him.

Tracy is making for Palmer, fifty miles east of Tacoma, where there is the best of reason to believe that he expects to meet his pals. Before reaching the Sound country Tracy posted a letter addressed to Palmer.

Officers are confident that between now and Monday he and his confederates will hold up one of the Northern Pacific eastbound trains.

Today he will be in the foothills, where he will have every opportunity for carrying out such a plan for obtaining ready money, of which he is now in need.

Bloodhounds were sent to Ballard, north of Seattle, yesterday afternoon on a false clead, apparently arranged by one of Tracy's pals. C. L. Harden of Renton, saw Tracy Wednesday afternoon heading toward Kent, midway between Tacoma and Seattle. He telephoned the news to Seattle and was laughed at because the officers were then closing in around an inoffensive

carpenter in Madrona Park, who was thought to be Tracy. Subsequent events prove that the man seen by Harden was an escaped convict. Wednesday Tracy appeared at the farm house of John Johnson, a mile from Kent. Driving Johnson into the house, where his wife and six children were, he made known his identity, and ordered Johnson to quickly hitch up his team and drive 20 miles to Tacoma to purchase him a 45 calibre Colt's revolver, with a belt and a supply of ammunition.

When Johnson demurred Tracy told him plainly that he meant business. Johnson was given so many hours to reach Tacoma and return with the revolver and a stock of provisions covering the list furnished by Tracy. If he did not return by the specified time Tracy declared he would kill Johnson's wife and six children and shoot Johnson himself on his return.

Fully convinced that the lives of his family were at stake Johnson obeyed with alacrity. Coming to Tacoma he purchased a secondhand army revolver, one of the kind discarded by the government but as good as new. It had a wooden handle and a barrel seven and a half inches long. He bought cayenne pepper, bacon, ham, coffee, sugar and the other provisions as Tracy directed.

During Johnson's absence Tracy drove Mrs. Johnson and her children into the woods, a short distance from the house, taking a station on a log, where he could watch both the family and the Johnson house. At dusk he helped them to milk the cows, and on Johnson's return gave him several dollars, the change remaining out of the money Tracy had provided to make the purchases.

Tracy left at dark, after thanking the Johnson family for their hospitality. Johnson was so badly frightened that he did not make public his experience until yesterday. He then told Thomas Crowe a neighbor, who telephoned the information to Sheriff Cuddehe, Cuddehe and his men were scattered about Green Lake, Bethel and Ballard, where Tracy was reported to be. A rough looking man, carrying a Winchester, stopped at the Millman House in Green Lake, Wednesday evening for 10 minutes, endeavoring unsuccessfully to use the telephone. The posses promptly gave chase and he escaped.

The man was either Tracy or one of his pals. Sheriff Cuddehe of King county, Sheriff Zimmerman of Snohomish, and a large posse are now following Tracy's trail east of Kent and Auburn. Bloodhounds were put into service today. At Black Diamond, two deputies found pinned to a log near a camp fire a note purporting to be signed by Tracy stating that he spent July 8 at Black Diamond on the way to Palmer. Tracy was married at Palmer several years ago and has friends there.

Corn Up Again

Chicago, July 11.—Despite its sensational flop Thursday, July, corn showed renewed strength under manipulation on the board of trade this morning, advancing to 86½ over a close of 82 last night. A number of small sales soon sent it back to 85.

THE NEWARK DAILY ADVOCATE.

Published by the
ADVOCATE PRINTING COMPANY.
J. H. NEWTON, Editor.

C. H. SPENCER, Associate Editor.
A. H. PIERSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Single copy 2 cents
Delivered by carrier, per week, 10 cents

IF PAID IN ADVANCE:
Delivered by carrier, one mo. \$ 40
Delivered by carrier, six mo. 2 25
Delivered by carrier, one year 4 50
By mail, postage paid, one year. . 4 00
All subscribers who arrange to pay at the office are subject to a call from the collector if payment is not made when due.



DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Probate Judge,
WALDO TAYLOR.

Sheriff,
WM. H. ANDERSON, Jr.

Prosecuting Attorney,
J. R. FITZGIBBON.

County Commissioner,
JOSEPH E. BROWNFIELD.

County Surveyor,
C. P. KINSELY.

Infirmary Director,
CHARLES S. HOWARD.

Coroner,
SCOTT J. EVANS.

CIRCUIT JUDICIAL TICKET.
For Circuit Judge,
S. M. DOUGLASS, of Mansfield.

ENFORCE EXISTING LAW FIRST.

It is to be presumed that when President Roosevelt selected Representative Littlefield to draft an anti-trust bill for the administration he was familiar with the provisions of an anti-trust bill which Mr. Littlefield introduced as soon as the present house was organized.

The provisions of the bill making it a crime to organize or operate combines in restraint of trade and prescribing severe penalties for the commission of these crimes are the essence of the measure.

These provisions do not differ essentially from those of the existing law. The differences, so far as criminal provisions are concerned, between the two bills are differences in details and not in substance and are comparatively slight. The provisions other than criminal are of minor importance.

It is in order, therefore, to recall the fact that the administration which has selected Mr. Littlefield to draft new legislation has thus far made no attempt whatever to execute the criminal provisions of the existing law. 1. has proceeded wholly under a provision which purports to make the writ of injunction available for the purpose of preventing combines from restraining trade. It has not sought to punish the guilty parties for restraining trade, as the law provides.

It has sought only to restrain those who have committed crimes in the past from committing like crimes in the future. But this, even, has not been pressed to a conclusion or in a manner to give evidence that the proceeding is anything more than a hypocritical pretense—a mere bluff.

What use has an administration for a new criminal law when it makes no attempt to enforce an existing criminal law on the same subject.

What assurance have we that a new law would be enforced by an administration which does not try to enforce existing law?

What reason have we to think that the move for new legislation is anything more than an attempt to make a pretext for omitting to enforce existing legislation?

We will be a little more sure that the administration is in earnest in prosecuting trusts when it goes after them criminally and takes in the anthracite coal railroad trust.

Economy is a Great Revenue.
Don't be fooled by any one charging you more than you can buy for from me; I'll meet the lowest price and loan you the cans. My increasing business proves that my goods are satisfactory. Home Oil at 9 cents per gallon and Home Gasoline at 11 cents per gal. in machine filled and labelled square cans. Stop the wagon or send postal card to C. M. Lines, 150 Wilson street.

50 cents Straw Hats go now for 35 cents at
ROE EMERSON'S.

President Roosevelt's Great Trust Bluff.

(Pittsburg Post.)

President Roosevelt's intimated declarations seem to afford considerable comfort to Republican newspapers and leaders, because they give them hope of evading the great issue before the American people which has been intensified by the Republican Congress refusing to adopt any practical measures in restraint of trusts, but, on the contrary, standing by them, promoting and protecting them. Nothing but "words" in restraint of trusts. Action in maintaining them. The President said in his late Pittsburgh speech "words are good if they are backed up by deeds, and only so." Where are the deeds of the late Congress? Republican by overwhelming majority in both houses, it gave the people only words. It suppressed anything like action with ample power to act. The President shares with Congress the responsibility. He refused to send a word of encouragement to the anti-trust majority in Congress, even when words counted. He connived at the suppression of all anti-trust legislation, even measures proposed by members of his own party, like Babcock, of Wisconsin, with his bill dissolving the partnership between the trusts and the tariff. He advised the suppression of all anti-trust legislation proposed by Democratic members. The gag was applied and they were denied even a hearing, their bills being smothered in committee. It is the President who indulges in words and stops short at the name of action. He is campaigning for a trust majority in the next Congress. The New York "American" presents this question of the President's words and the President's action in a telling way that cannot be controverted:

President Roosevelt knows—for President Roosevelt is a public man who has read a great deal and thought a little—that the trust problem, over which he throws a cloud of confusing words, is at bottom a very simple one.

The trust against which the people complain is not the legitimate concentration of capital taking proper advantage of modern business facilities, but the trusting trust—the trust which belongs to the Plunderbund.

The trusting trust is founded on monopoly and privilege.

The Food Trust is a representative trusting trust.

Its base is monopoly of natural resources—vast tracts of Western land. Its privileges are:

1. Tariff protection against foreign competition.
2. Railroad protection, through special rates against domestic competition.

The Coal Trust is another member of the Plunderbund.

Its base is monopoly of natural resources also—the anthracite coal fields.

Its privilege is private ownership of the railroads, which crush competition by extortionate freight charges.

President Roosevelt is as well aware of these facts as the "American" is.

But will President Roosevelt say a word about these facts during the anti-trust campaign upon which he has entered—immediately after the adjournment of a Republican Congress that was as completely owned by the Plunderbund as the Roosevelt residence at Oyster Bay is owned by Theodore Roosevelt?

Of course not.

President Roosevelt has set the example in his Pittsburgh speech of ignoring causes, dealing with symptoms and making much of difficulties, and that example will be followed from now until November by all the

HUCK FINN CLUB ORGANIZED

Members Must Live Up to Precepts of Mark Twain's Hero.

As an aftermath of the visit of Mark Twain to the University of Missouri in June quite a novel club has recently been organized by a number of the young people of Columbia, Mo., says the St. Louis Republic. The organization is known as the Huckleberry Finn club.

In order to become a member of the organization it is necessary that the applicant be thoroughly familiar with Mr. Clemens' story of "Huckleberry Finn" and be able to quote its quaint phrases on occasion. The members of the organization must also be ardent lovers of nature, must have some knowledge of cooking over an open fire and must always be ready to spend a day or a week in the woods.

The membership of the club is quite exclusive, as not many persons are found who can properly qualify for membership. The club is making arrangements for its first encampment, which will take place soon.

organs and politicians of his disowned party.

The Roosevelt war on the trusts is a SHAM WAR. Its purpose is purely political. It has been declared in the hope that the people's attention can be diverted from the record of a Congress which, with FULL POWER to legislate against the trusts, refused to lift a finger for the curtailment of the plundering power of the Plunderbund.

The enemy on which the President has his eye is not the trusts, but the Democratic party.

The Republican anti-trust campaign is not designed to hurt the trusts, but to help them by the election of another Republican House of Representatives to be owned by the trusts, as was the one that adjourned the other day.

Every trust in the country can be depended on to contribute to the war-chest of the anti-trust campaign of which Theodore Roosevelt, Republican President and Republican politician has made himself the leader.

"Words are good if they are backed up by deeds, and only so," said Mr. Roosevelt on the Fourth of July at Pittsburgh.

That is true, Mr. Roosevelt.

The DEEDS of your party are before the people

Not all your anti-trust WORDS can blot out a line of RECORD of a Republican Congress which served the associated trusting trusts, THE AMERICAN PLUNDERBUND, as your valet serves you.

"Words are good if they are backed up by deeds, and only so."

In an interview printed in "The Post" of yesterday Congressman Griggs, the chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, treats this same question of words against deeds in a trenchant way. After referring to the fact that for six years the Republican party has been in absolute power, having Congress in both branches and the President, and "yet not one word, one syllable of legislation has been undertaken for the suppression of trusts," Mr. Griggs continues:

"Now, four days after the adjournment of Congress and five months before it is to meet again, with a great National campaign coming on in which the people are to decide who are the friends of trusts, the President sallies forth, armed cap-a-pie, to assault the trusts. Mark you, he did not send a message to Congress, but instead took occasions to go to Pittsburgh and deliver his pronunciamento in that city."

"Why this sudden awakening of the Republican party to the interests of the people upon this great question of trusts?"

"The Democratic party sent a message to Congress while that body was in session, although we had no authority to do so. We sent it from our caucus, and upon this same question of trusts. Every Democratic member in the House voted against adjourning until some legislation was enacted which would curtail the power of these gigantic monopolies, and EVERY REPUBLICAN VOTED TO GO HOME WITHOUT TAKING ANY SUCH ACTION, LEAVING THEM TO PLUNDER THE PEOPLE FOR A TIME LONGER."

"For how long? For just as long as the Republican party remains in power. We voted to remain here, if it should be all summer, for the purpose of enacting an anti-trust law. But now, after Congress has adjourned, the President buckles on his armor and starts out to fight the trusts. It is all a big bluff. As they say in poker parlance, it is a 'four flush,' and I do not believe that anyone will be deceived by it."

The Common Council of London, has given it as his opinion that water should be supplied by meter at a price not to exceed 21 cents per 1000 gallons.

The city of New Orleans is now carrying out a scheme of drainage and sewerage which, when complete, will give the district embraced a most comprehensive system.

See the new \$2.00 Panama Straw Hats selling at \$1.50 at

ROE EMERSON'S.

C., B. L. & N. T Co Time Table

Westbound—Cars leave Newark 6 a. m.; every hour; last car 11 p. m.

Eastbound—Cars leave Columbus 6 a. m.; every hour; last car 11 p. m.

Connections for Buckeye Lake with every car from Newark and Columbus.

M. FOSTER, T. A.

J. R. HARRIGAN, Gen. Supt.

CHAMP CLARK STORIES

Anecdotes Gathered From the Lips of Statesmen.

When Toga Wearers Deign to Visit the Lower House—Senator Blackburn's Story of "Buck" Kilgore. Well Qualified as a Lawyer—Senator Vest Quotes Poetry—Concerning the Bull of the Brushies—Triumph of the June Bug Statesman.

[Copyright, 1902, L. Champ Clark.] Once in a while a senator of the United States deigns to come over to the house. At long intervals one of the more sociable of the conscript fathers drops into the house cloakroom and participates in the chat and chatter. Senator Joe Blackburn of Kentucky is a prime favorite and is always surrounded instantly by an eager and interested group of listeners when he proceeds to talk.

Anecdote of "Buck" Kilgore.

Colonel Constantine Buckley Kilgore of Texas, always called "Buck" for short, was for eight years a great character in congress. He was one of the large number of statesmen who loved Grover Cleveland not wisely, but too well. Consequently he was defeated for re-nomination in 1894. Mr. Cleveland provided for Buck by appointing him to a judgeship in the Indian Territory, in which position he died and whose difficult and multifarious duties he discharged with ability and fidelity. One day Blackburn told this reminiscence of Kilgore in the house cloakroom:

"While Kilgore's nomination for the Indian judgeship was pending in the senate," quoth Blackburn, "some of his political enemies started a tale to the effect that he was not a lawyer. I was fond of Buck and wanted to help him out. So, meeting Judge Culberson by chance, I stated to him the fact of the opposition aforementioned and asked him whether Buck were a lawyer. Culberson, with a chuckle, replied: 'Oh, yes, Joe, Buck is a lawyer now and a very good one, but even before he was admitted to the bar he had some experience on the bench in the capacity of justice of the peace. The first case in his court was a preliminary trial for assault with intent to kill, which drew a large audience. The prosecuting attorney introduced his evidence and read to the court the law in such cases made and provided. When he had concluded, counsel for the defense arose and said gravely, 'May it please the court, I move that my client be discharged.' And before the prosecuting attorney discovered what was happening Buck said, addressing the audience: 'Gentlemen, you have heard the motion. All those in favor of it say 'Aye,' all those opposed 'No.' Ayes have it, and the prisoner is discharged.' Which shows," continued Culberson, "that Buck wants always to do what the people desire." I went back to the senate," concluded Blackburn, "and in executive session stated Buck's qualifications as Judge Culberson had described them to me, and his nomination was promptly confirmed."

Senator Vest's Love of Poetry.

As a general thing the senate is a very prosaic body. Most of the senators plume themselves on being business men. Senator George Graham Vest of Missouri is, however, an exception to the rule. I am not saying that he is not a business man, but I do say that he has the poetic temperament, loves poetry and quotes it with great felicity to adorn and illuminate even the driest subjects. For instance, during the last congress, when the ship subsidy bill was up, Vest delivered a great speech, full of his old force and fire, and drew on two of the most illustrious poets in English literature. Inter alia he said:

"The senator from Maine defends this provision enthusiastically because, he says, it makes a nursery for sailors on the naval vessels of the United States. Why, Mr. President, what intelligent man does not know that the character of sailors has changed with the character of the ships on which they sail? The vessels engaged in the deep sea fishery are sailing vessels, not steam vessels. The sailors that are upon our warships are not sailors that live in the rigging and who can exclaim with Lord Byron:

"Over the glad waters of the dark blue sea,
Our thoughts are lowly and our souls are free."

The Cruel War is Over.

Hon. William Richardson of Alabama, successor to General Joe Wheeler, as a Confederate soldier had two experiences which rarely fall to any of the sons of Mars or, for that matter, any of the sons of Adam. He was so badly wounded at Chickamauga that he was left for dead upon the field and lay there six days without food or water, yet he appears hale and hearty today. Before his woeful experience at Chickamauga he had been condemned to die by hanging as a spy, although he was not a spy. He was caught in the company of a spy. In all human probability he would have "stretched hemp" had not General N. B. Forrest recaptured him.

If any further proof were needed to show that the civil war is really over, it would be found in a speech which Mr. Richardson made in the house to establish a home for Union soldiers at or near Johnson City, Tenn. Inter alia Mr. Richardson said:

"As an ex-Confederate soldier I am glad to have this opportunity of bearing testimony in this public manner of my high regard, esteem and respect for the Federal soldiers. It is true that the district in Alabama that I have the honor to represent lies but a short distance from where this home is to be established, and not only speaking for myself, but for all classes of

my people, I say without hesitancy that we welcome the establishment of homes in the south for disabled Federal soldiers. Since the close of our great civil war I have been a sincere and earnest advocate of fair, just and liberal pensions as well as national homes for the disabled Union soldiers. It gives me pleasure to support a bill of this kind appropriating \$250,000, and even if you should make the amount \$350,000 I would cheerfully do likewise.

"This is the way—yes, the best way—to reconcile whatever troubles or heart-burnings there may have been in the south. There has never been any trouble between the Federal soldier and the Confederate. The history of the world has never presented a parallel to the welding of the lives and friendships that has taken place in the last 20 years between Federal and Confederate soldiers. The effect of these friendly associations between brave men who had met each other on bloody fields of battle is bearing fruit as our numbers daily are passing away.

"When the president of the United States (Mr. McKinley) made his tour through the south and said the time would soon come when the government would take care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers, this sentiment was greeted and welcomed by millions of brave and true men in the south. We knew that the president was sincere."

"I would welcome that time. One of the first bills introduced by me in this house was to establish a home of that kind in the vicinity of the beautiful city of Huntsville, Ala., the most attractive section of the Tennessee valley. The soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Confederate soldiers, Republicans and Democrats, among our people all speak out for such a home. And for myself, as an ex-Confederate soldier, treasuring the memories, as I reverently do, that are dear to my heart in connection with that wonderful struggle, honoring the brave men who fought on the other side, it gives me an amount of pleasure that I cannot express in the few minutes allowed me today to cast my vote for this bill."

That speech was not only received with applause long and loud, but brought tears to the eyes of many veteran soldiers, Union and Confederate, who knew Mr. Richardson's peculiar military history.

The Bull of the Brushies.

Judge Linney of North Carolina, now retired, once read in the Greensboro (N. C.) Observer that he "had been invited to make some campaign speeches in Ohio, but the Bull of the Brushies doesn't feel quite up to the mark."

The judge sat down and wrote a communication to The Observer which constitutes rich reading. I will quote some of the many good lines of it:

The idea of the friend who called my attention to the paragraph in The Observer was that of personal and disparaging. This is the conclusion I desire to exclude. The appellation was given me in a courtroom years ago by the late lamented Judge McCorkle. He was a Christian gentleman, a scholar and one of my dearest friends. He used the word of Jesus in that high sense which sacred Scripture gives it in a title we had in the trial of a great cause. It stuck and will remain with me to the tomb. It has added much to my character and social standing. The term "bull" was used by Moses rather as an embellishing word than otherwise. The eloquent Isaiah, the orator of the Bible, made frequent use of the word "bull" as conveying the highest conception of strength and innocence. Richard Watson tells us that the Chaldee "Taur" and the Latin "Taurus," referring to the bull, occur only in Ezra and Daniel. David, the sweet singer, employed the word "bull" in a figurative, allegorical sense, as possessing rare strength combined with innocence. It was only when David was in error and crime that the wild hallucinations of the presence of the bull entered his mind. He said: "Many bulls have compassed me; among bulls of Bashan have beset me round. They gaped upon me with their mouths as a roaring and roaring lion."

Everything in the range of animate nature has, by the edict of the great author, an enemy. The world of evils take to their hiding places at the scream of the hawk or at the roar of an eagle's swoop. Even man is not exempt from this law. The bull, however, hath no enemy but the tick. The editor has my permission to honor and dignity me by applying the name, in an embellishing word, to me. I am not a bull, but I am a David and Isaiah, the term bull as he pleases. If, however, he would array himself against the Bull of the Brushies in any way to his disparagement, he will have for his only associates the tick, the most despicable of living parasites.

THE BULL OF THE BRUSHIES.

The June Bug Statesman.

Those who do not know the wherefore might think that because Judge Linney is known at home as "The June bug statesman" he is not a great, big character and a very strong man. The title is given him as one of honor and means much to the people of Taylorsville, and the great seal of the city bears in its center the device of a June bug.

This is how it happened: Long before the war a great railroad was projected and named the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio, but when Linney was in the state senate a few years ago it extended only from Charlotte to Statesville. Bill Arp said of it, "It is 45 miles short and 10 hours long."

Senator Linney introduced a bill to give them a charter to run on to Taylorsville. State Senator Watson wanted the charter to read that the road should run to Danbury, in his district, and made a glowing speech about the greatness of Danbury. When Judge Linney arose to reply, he made a speech as famous in that section as is Proctor Knott's Duluth speech in the town at which it was directed. He said that his district not only contained more coal and iron than Watson's balliwreck, but that there was found in his district that rare and radiant gem, the midgenitta, and that plowboys often overturned a chip of stone containing one of these gems so rich and rare that a well fed June bug could easily fly away with one between his wings that would bring \$1,000 on the market. Nothing that Watson could say after that could overcome Linney's advantage, so Taylorsville became the terminus of the railroad. The road is still known on the letter heads of the company as the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio, but no one ever calls it anything but the June bug road.

CHAMP CLARK.

A LITTLE JOURNEY.

AMONG THE ABANDONED FARMS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Bobwhite Rears Her Brood in the Untrodden Grass of Ancient Dooryards, and Her Whistle Echoes Back From Empty Barns.

[Special Correspondence.]

Stamford, July 7.—I am just returning from a little journey among abandoned farms. Last night I spent in a farmhouse whose former occupants had left and gone long since into more stirring life. The old farmhouse is in Fairfield county and upon one of the highest tablelands of Connecticut. Radiant green valleys, dark green bits of woodland, slope off this way and that—north, south, west. Eastward the blue waters of the sound heave and glitter in plain sight a dozen miles away, with the Long Island coast hazily outlined beyond. The air is like new wine, only more so. You feel yourself drinking in the sun cure while you breathe. The radiant atoms that ride upon the air vibrate through all your sluggish blood and bid it wake up.

True to the traditions of old Connecticut, I rose at 4 o'clock in the morning. I went downstairs and sat upon the veranda, viewing the landscape over. In such a spot the immortal gods disported for a playground when they were young. I did not know the world still held so many native birds. Robins poured upon the ether their songs of liquid gold. In a great cherry tree one sat in plain view and eyed me impudently while he nibbled cherries and called to his mate: "Cheery, sweetheart! Cheery, cheery!"

The great dooryard, once trodden compact by the restless feet of generations of children, is overgrown with grass a foot high. In this long grass quail after quail, elsewhere so shy of man, has built its nest and reared its young. Fearless coveys of little brown creatures darted hither and thither.

But the best of all was to watch the catbird take his bath. It had rained the night before. Tubs at the house corners to catch water were full. A merry tee-chee-chee—a dainty bird giggle it was—and a catbird darted down from a cherry tree and rested upon the edge of a tub. He dipped his beak into



THE CATBIRD'S BATH.

the water and drank deep and turned his eye this way and that to express satisfaction. He liked the water just down from the sky. Then he faced outward and flitted his long, slim black tail into the water, throwing it under his lifted wings and shaking himself.

Next he took a dive and got into it with both feet, his wings shaking the drops over his back and in among his gray feathers. Now he enjoyed it!

Herabons one can rent or buy almost on his own terms houses and farms. One five room cottage, two rooms upstairs, rents, with house, orchard and garden, for \$4.50 a month. Another, a great, old, many roomed mansion, built sixty years ago, with barn, lawn, vegetable and flower garden and pasture field, rents for slightly over \$100 a year. As one drives through Fairfield county with a person who knows the land the person will point to this, that and the other abandoned home and say:

"There's a house you can buy or rent for almost nothing." The doors are barred, the fences fallen to decay, the walks overgrown with grass and weeds or bounding betties and yellow lilies. Somehow one of these deserted farmhouses gives you the impression of an abandoned graveyard.

Why are these farms abandoned? It is that the amount of brains and energy necessary to get a good living on them will bring greater returns elsewhere. There seems no outlook for New England lands of this sort except to be sold to wealthy people for fancy country estates. Some of the old Connecticut farmers that still hang to their ancestral acres do fairly well taking summer boarders, who are becoming annually more numerous as city folk discover the beauty and healthfulness of this region. It is an excellent locality for poultry rearing and small fruit culture and an ideal one for dairying on a moderate scale.

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108 Prem. Columbus. 8 05 pm 8 20 pm

104 New York Fast Ex. 8 10 pm 8 20 pm

50 Zanes. Ac. (Sunday) 7 00 pm 7 07 pm

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106 Cin. & St. L. Ex. 2 40 am 2 50 am

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SHE WALKED TO NEWARK.

Mrs. Susan Swick, One of Licking County's Pioneers Tells of Some of Her Early Experiences--Newark Was Then a Hamlet of Log Cabins.

One of the most interesting citizens of Licking county is the venerable Susan Swick, a pioneer citizen of Jersey township, whose home is near Beech Corners. Mrs. Swick is now 84 years old, and is well preserved, hearty and hale, and enjoying the use of all her faculties unimpaired. While recently in Newark the guest of her great nephew, Mr. Frank Showman, the West Main street grocer, she submitted to an interview with an Advocate reporter, to whom she gave the following particulars of her history.

Mrs. Swick's maiden name was Susan Shaffer, and she was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Shaffer, and she was born in Fredericktown, Md., in 1818. She came to Licking county with her parents when eighteen years old, in 1836, walking every step of the way, 356 miles, and she made her home in Licking county ever since, a period of 66 years. In 1843 she was married to David Swick in Licking township, Licking county, with whom she lived happily for many years. Her husband and the mother of the late Col. William R. Showman were brother and sister. Five children were the result of this marriage, of whom four are still living, three sons and one daughter, viz, John Wilson Swick, George West Swick and David Jacob Swick, all of Jersey township, this county, and Mrs. Susie Miller, who married a son of George Miller of Jersey township the last named son and daughter being twins.

When Mrs. Swick first came to Licking county in 1836 it was yet almost a wilderness, and Newark was but a small hamlet containing a few

log cabins. Mrs. Swick's parents first purchased a few acres of timber land in Jersey township for \$300. With willing hearts and sturdy arms they soon cleared it off, chopping the trees into timber, erecting necessary buildings, fences, etc., surrounding it. They then bought another fifty acres of land adjoining their first purchase for \$400, which they also cleared in a comparatively short time. Mrs. Swick helped to clear the entire tract of land, male help being scarce in those days and hard to get. She rolled logs, cleared underbrush, worked in the fields and helped to move the goods to the cabin in the woods on a sled. She also pitched hay and raked wheat in harvest time and made herself generally useful wherever she could. It was quite evident that the pioneer women of those days had good constitutions, were not afraid to work and did not know the meaning of nervous prostration. Her husband, like most of the men of that time, in addition to being a hard worker, was a great hunter, in which pursuit he was very successful. He killed deer and turkey, frequently shooting some three and four wild turkeys in a day. They made delicious eating, and the pioneers had many a feast in the woods. Mr. and Mrs. Swick attended the M. E. church, of which they were members, in a log building where the Rev. Mr. Doughty preached as late as 1849. Building, preacher and husband have long since passed away, but Mrs. Swick still remains, a splendid relic of pioneer days, and a grand reminder of the strong and noble race of pioneer women who were ancestors of the present generation.

COSTLY HOME FOR SCHWAB

Steel King's New Mansion to Rival Carnegie's New York Palace.

Andrew Carnegie's splendid new residence in upper Fifth avenue, New York, is to have a rival in the home soon to be erected on the west side for Mr. Carnegie's protegee, Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, says the New York World. Plans for Mr. Schwab's city home have been completed, and it will be one of the finest houses in New York. It will cost about \$2,500,000 and will stand on a plot for which Mr. Schwab paid \$865,000 about a year ago. House and site will therefore represent an investment of more than \$3,350,000.

Ever since the young president of the billion dollar steel trust bought the block bounded by Riverside drive, West End avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets there has been much speculation as to what he would do with the property. One report was that he had bought the land merely as an investment. All doubt as to his purpose has been set at rest, and the bureau of buildings, of which Perez M. Stewart is superintendent, has been consulted about the final plans for the mansion Mr. Schwab will build.

Following the example of Mr. Carnegie, the young steel king will have a city residence, with ample grounds all about. His new home will be 150 by 100 feet, and the house will stand in the center of the block. There will be a fine frontage on Riverside drive overlooking the Hudson, and the grounds on each of the four sides will be laid out on a magnificent scale. The house will be four stories in height and is expected to be ready for occupancy by Christmas time next year.

Boer Generals to Tour America.

The London Daily Mail's Pietermaritzburg correspondent wires: "Louis Botha in the course of conversation said that after their visit to Europe he, De Wet and Delarey intended going to America, but their precise tour would have to be determined by circumstances. Their object was to collect funds for the relief of Boers ruined in the war. Botha is arranging for an official history of the war from the Boer side written by himself, De Wet and other leaders."

A New Sword Metal.

The Australian government has, it is said, decided to arm several cavalry regiments with swords made of a new metal named magnalium, which is asserted to combine the lightness of aluminum with the strength and flexibility of steel.—London Globe.

Novel Footgear For Men.

Sandals for men are a late novelty. They look as odd as the black cat belt with square eyelets and a gift oblong buckle with a square tongue.

"I've had great pleasure today in reviewing a book that is entirely new to me," said the literary editor.

"What's that," inquired the snake editor, "a bankbook?"—Philadelphia Record.

Latest Novelties in Ladies' Waists

ROE EMERSON'S.

NOTED WAR MESSENGER.

Stories of the Late James J. Dunigan's Narrow Escapes.

Nearly half a century ago, when a small boy, the late James J. Dunigan, one of the oldest employees of the Western Union Telegraph company, went to work for the Western Union as a messenger, says the New York Herald. At the outbreak of the civil war, a few years later, he distinguished himself by carrying dispatches for the government, risking his life on several occasions in delivering war orders to the army posts in and around New York.

Thrilling stories are told of "Old Jim's" experiences in braving death while conveying dispatches to the Union commanders and of his narrow escapes from falling into the hands of Confederate spies, who infested the city during those stirring days. Although only a lad, the Western Union placed great confidence in Jim, and when there was hazardous work to be performed he was generally the messenger selected. He was known personally by many military commanders, who admired the lad for his fearlessness and daring. Nothing daunted him, and the more risk attached to a job the better Jim liked it. Too young to go to the front with the Union troops, the lad rendered as valiant service for the cause as any soldier.

Constantly Jim risked his life, and as the first few months of the great struggle rolled on his danger increased. Although very young, the Confederate spies soon realized that they had a dangerous foe in the lad, for once handed a dispatch to convey to any of the commanders he never returned without delivering it.

Probably the most exciting experience Jim ever had was in the winter of 1862, when he delivered a message to the commander on Governors island. The bay was frozen over, and a terrific storm had broken the wires from the city to the island. Navigation was impeded, and the only possible way to get to the island was by crossing on the ice floes.

When Jim was handed the message for the Union commander, he set out to deliver it. With a sole companion, John Youdale, he crawled over the ice from the Battery to Governors island and landed the important dispatch to the colonel commanding. Both Jim and Youdale were exhausted when they were hauled up on the island and in such a state that they had to be sent to the Military hospital.

During the thrilling trip over the ice floe they were fired on by soldiers of the island, who thought they were spies attempting to get into a Union post. Youdale was shot through the right hand and rendered unconscious, but Jim, with the bullets whizzing past his head, supported and half carried his companion over the ice until they were rescued from death by the soldiers.

They Know Him Not.

The ancient cat sits on the fence And sings of other days. His backward children nod the earth And wend their devious ways. His throat is sore, his voice is cracked, And sad is his "meow." Not one of his prosperous sons Will recognize him now. —Puck.

NOTES

PICKED UP AT THE STATE CAMP GROUND.

Where Men of Advance Detail are Getting Ready for Biggest Camp Newark Ever Saw.

Camp Wm McKinley, July 11—The Third Regiment and the Sixth infantry will arrive early Sunday from Dayton and Toledo respectively; the Second comes from Lima Sunday noon while the First from Cincinnati and the Ninth battalion will arrive early Monday morning.

The details from the different regiments have all arrived in camp and all are busily engaged in putting the camp in shape for the reception of the brigade when it arrives.

The details number over 300 men, and are proportioned as follows:

The first regiment has about forty men, mostly from Cincinnati and they are under the command of Major Sullivan of Miamasburg and Captain Stevens, Regimental Adjutant of Cincinnati.

The detail of 50 men from the Sixth Regiment of Toledo, is under the command of Captain Unger, regimental Adjutant. Lieutenant Hill of Company C of the Sixth of Toledo is also in camp and is assisting in looking after the quarters of the Sixth.

The Third Regiment is ably represented by the Quartermaster Captain James Anderson and Captain Al. Feight, regimental Commissary both of Dayton.

They have a detail of 40 men who are rapidly putting the quarters of that regiment in first class order for the coming of the regiment.

A detail of 40 men from the Second Regiment of Lima, is hard at work on the tents and quarters of that organization.

These details are engaged in putting up the tents and kitchen shacks and staking the ground for the positions of the tents of their respective regiments and will place the tents of the men on the ground where they are to be put up and when the regiments arrive the men will put up the tents all at once.

The commissary department is hard at work and now everything is in readiness for the feeding of the 3500 men who will be at the grounds Sunday evening.

The tents for the Brigade and Division headquarters have been put up in the grove just south of the mounds and will be in a perfect spot for such a camp. The Commander in Chief Major-General Dick and the Governor will occupy tents side by side and will be in close communication. The tents for the staff of the Governor and the Division will be immediately in the rear of those occupied by the Governor.

The tents for the members of the Hospital corps have been pitched south of the grove and will be in a close proximity to the Brigade Hospital.

This morning the detail from the Ninth Battalion reported to the camp. There are three men under the command of Major John C. Fulton of Cleveland, who will command the Battalion while in camp. The Ninth Battalion will have about 270 men in camp, said the Major, and it is composed of four companies. The Adjutant of the Battalion is Justus DuBanks of Cleveland.

The details which arrived in camp today are being fed at the mess tent of the Engineer Corps until their own quarters can be arranged.

Commissary Sergeant J. Kelly of the Sixth, arrived at camp this morning with the detail and was heartily welcomed by the boys. Kelly has a large number of friends on the grounds who were glad to see him with the regiment this year.

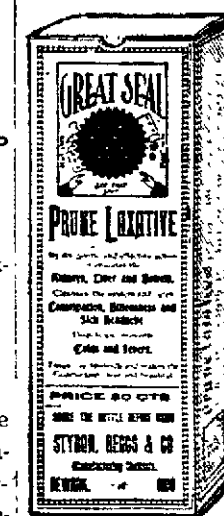
Frank G. Pfeiffer of Co. I of the Second Regiment of Kenton has been appointed Brigade Commissary Sergeant.

The dynamo which will be used for the incandescent lighting was taken to the grounds this morning by the Newark and Granville electric railroad. The dynamo for the arc lights will be taken to camp this afternoon and will be put in place tomorrow. They are being furnished by the Edison Co. of Columbus.

Captain Al. Feight, Commissary of the Third Regiment of Dayton is the Auditor of Montgomery county and is the owner of the Dayton Daily Press.

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NEWSBOYS TO HAVE A PAPER

President Roosevelt One of the Contributors.

Newsboys of Pittsburg will have a chance to become capitalists, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. There are plans on foot to give them an interest in a newspaper and a bank. Mrs. Clara C. Frazer is the promoter of the novel scheme, and business men are interested. The boys are to have a magazine that is to be their own organ, and they will do their own playing. Mrs. Frazer will edit the magazine. President Roosevelt is a contributor. He has written a letter to "Our Boys," which is to be the name of the new magazine, full of good, kindly sense. Briefly the plan is as follows:

The magazine will sell for 10 cents a copy. The boys who sell it pay 6 cents a copy. This means 4 cents a copy profit for the boy. The boy who sells twenty-five copies has a dollar banked for him in addition to the dollar he has earned on the street. This means that what he actually pays for the magazine is 2 cents, and of the remaining 8 cents four he receives at once and four he banks. The money is banked for the boys in their own name, but in care of a committee composed of men high up in the financial and social world. Of the money banked the boys cannot get a cent until they have reached the age of twenty-one. There will be a fat little bank account waiting for the boy who hustles while he waits.

The magazine published recently an edition of 10,000 copies.

The amateur photographer is generally a pessimist. He takes the worst view of everything.

Strength

Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil (with Hypophosphites) revitalizes and reconstitutes the whole body, corrects all tendency to disease. It is cod liver oil freed from grease—freed from everything that nauseates—ready to be immediately turned into blood, flesh, nerve, muscle.

It cures Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Catarrhal Conditions, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Mal-assimilation, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Blisters, Weakened Conditions following Fevers, Impoverished Blood—makes more and better flesh.

Yet it is more food than medicine.

DR. A. V. DAVIS,

Dentist

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

North Side Square, above Sturdevant's Jewelry Store. Old phone 2 on 170.

B. & O. EXCURSIONS

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Civil War, 1861-1865.

Excursion tickets are sold every Sunday between all local stations west of the Ohio river on the Baltimore & Ohio at rate of one fare for the round trip, good going and returning on date of sale only.

COLORADO, UTAH, SOUTH DAKOTA.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. will sell low rate excursion tickets to points in Colorado, Utah and South Dakota during June, July, August and September.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK—June 30 to July 21, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company will sell excursion tickets from all local stations west of the Ohio river to Mountain Lake Park, Md., at rate of one fare for the round trip, account Camp Meeting and Woman's Home Missionary Society. Tickets will be good for return until July 22, 1902.

SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST—On first and third Tuesdays of June, July, August, September and October, 1902, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell Homeseekers' Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates to points in the South and Southeast.

MT. VERNON—July 21, 22, 24, 26 and 28, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company will sell excursion tickets from all local stations in Ohio to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, at rate of one fare for the round trip, account Ohio Baptist Assembly. Tickets will be good for return until August 2, 1902.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK—July 25 to August 28, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company will sell excursion tickets from all local stations west of the Ohio river to Mountain Lake Park, Md., at rate of one fare for the round trip, account Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Chautauqua Meeting and National Archery Association. Tickets will be good for return until September 1, 1902.

URBANA—July 23d to August 10th, inclusive, excursion tickets to Urbana, account Chautauqua Assembly, will be sold from Lewisville, Union City, Frazeysburg and intermediate ticket stations on the Pennsylvania Lines.

CLEVELAND—Excursion tickets to Cleveland, account Convention of German-American Masons of the United States, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines July 16th and 17th. For rates and time of train apply to Ticket Agents of Pennsylvania Lines.

MT. VERNON—Excursion tickets at one fare for round trip will be sold to Mt. Vernon, O., account Ohio Baptist Assembly, July 21st, 22d, 24th, 26th and 28th, via Pennsylvania Lines. See Ticket Agents.

On Sunday, July 13 the B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets from Newark to Cincinnati and return at \$2.25. Special train leaves Newark at 5:35 a. m. Base Ball game, Cincinnati vs. Pittsburg. 9-4t

Sunday, July 13 via B. & O. R. R. special train leaves Newark at 5:55 a. m. Base ball game Cincinnati vs. Pittsburg.

Engine For Sale. Two horse power upright steam engine and line shaft with pulleys and beltine, all new. S. L. Beeny, Newark, Ohio. 7-5-tt

Read Advocate want ads, page 6.

Rheumatol

Is a sure cure for rheumatism of all kinds.

Rheumatol

Is guaranteed to CURE and we stand back of the guarantee and mean business.

Rheumatol

Is a liquid preparation to be taken internally and will not disagree with the most fastidious stomach.

Rheumatol

Is endorsed by over one hundred Newark citizens in testimonials written by them.

If you have rheumatism—come talk it over with us—you have everything to gain and absolutely nothing to lose.

ERNEST I. JOHNSON,
DRUGGIST,
No. 10 South Second St.

A. N. BANTON,

**ELECTRICAL
CONTRACTOR
AND SUPPLIES.**

Ceiling and desk fans. No. 49 North Third street, with Sayers the plumber. Both phones. Residence, old phone 144, Brown.

The Albany Dentists.

To up-to-date Dentistry in all its branches at bottom rock price. They are experts on Crown and Bridge-Work. It will pay you to patronize them.

South Side Square.

DR. J. T. LEWIS,
Dentist.

Teeth extracted without pain. Work guaranteed. Office hours, 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings 7 to 8. No. 32 North Third Street.

Prune Laxative
Nature's own Cathartic
Price 50 cents.
Ask your druggist.

FRANK MYERS
UPHOLSTERER
CARPET & FEATHER
RENOVATOR
PHONES 1-12-13 MOULL ST.

HURBAUGH STORAGE.
Most complete and safe facilities for the care of furniture and merchandise. Moving, storage and packing.
Hurbrough Transfer and Storage Co.
Both phones at barn and office, 54 South Third street, Newark, Ohio.

Short Loans.
\$10 to \$100

Borrowers complying with my terms will not waste their money in bonuses or fees. Chas. M. Hoover, 100 1-2 W. Main, room 7. Avalon. New phone 660. 6-2 t.

WEIANT'S PICNIC FOR CHILDRE

To the Children of Newark.
Save every label you get off of Wei-ant's bread and be ready for the picnic on the Buckeye Lake Road some time in July. You know we make the largest and best loaf of bread in the city.
5-15-diff
W. S. WEIANT.

Liverpool boasts of having one of the best street railroad systems not only in Great Britain, but in Europe. The city owns the system.
An electrical apparatus for the heating of curling tongs has been put in every cabin on the new Hamburg-American liner Blucher.
Now is your chance—all \$3 Panama Straw Hats go now at \$2.25 at
ROE EMERSON'S.

**BLEEDING HEARTS
AND HEARTSEASE**

Copyright, 1902, by the S. S. McClure Company.

The name seemed to fall on her like a blessing.

The brown nun!

Why was she so called?

Perhaps because of the quiet, restful little figure. Again, it may have been the shadowy, brown eyes, the smooth silk of her hair under its white cap or the serenity breathing from the broad forehead. Be that as it may, the name had taken her for its own, the little brown nun, not of the convent, but of the world.

The lonesome little girl who lived across the street, whose mamma had said goodby one day, and had never come back, would hang on the iron fence and look at the brown nun with her distrustful eyes, would watch her enviously as she worked among her cheerful flowers.

But she met the sweet, shadowy eyes one day divine with unspoken pity, and a lump rose in the rebellious throat as the brown nun rested a tender hand on the uncared for curls and asked: "Are you lonesome?"

"Yes'm."

"So am I."

Thus was the bond established between them.

Another day the brown nun gathered a flower from her garden and put it in the hot palm of the child.

"This is heartsease," she murmured.

That night the child took it with her to her lonely bed and laid it on her breast. "She said it was heartsease," she whispered. And afterward the small, grave lips smiled as she slept.

The lonesome little girl played by herself in a small park at the end of the block. A pale, youngish man, whose hair was streaked with gray, nearly always came there of an evening. He was so quiet the child minded him no more than the trees. He looked lonely, too, and she was never afraid of lonely folks.

And when he called her to him one day in his grave voice she did not feel timid, but came unhesitatingly.

"You always play alone," he said kindly. "Don't you have any one to play with?"

She shook her tangled head.

"Then you are lonely?"

"I was till she loved me."

"Who?"

"The little brown nun," she said softly.

Then the blood tinged the white face, and the light in his eyes drew the child nearer.

"The little brown nun," he iterated, then added: "She is good to you. Where is your mother, my child?"

"She went away," answered the lonely child, and two tears fell on the thin cheeks.

The brown nun asked her that night if she ever saw any one in the park, and the child told her about the young man.

"Is he alone?"

"Yes'm."

"Does he look happy?"

"No'm. He jus' sits there an' he stares, an' he's all whitey," she explained lucidly.

The next evening the young man called the child to him again as she played tag by herself.

He had a beautiful drooping spray of pink flowers in his hand, and he gave it to the little girl.

"Will you do something for me?" he asked, and she nodded her head.

"Take this to the little brown nun, and she will understand." And the little one ran till she came to where the brown nun was tending her flowers.

"He said give it to you. He said you'd understand."

"Who said it? Who gave it to you?"

"Him, in the park."

The flower was a bleeding heart.

Then the brown nun put it in her bosom and plucked a tiny flower and pressed it into the soiled palm of the little one.

"This is a flower for the lonesome young man," she faltered, and her cheeks grew rosier than her roses.

The flower was a heartsease.

The child played about the pale young man a long time, unable to approach him. She was jealous and a dozen times was tempted to throw the flower away. It was crushed, withered and dirty.

Finally he sighed and rose to leave. Then she pressed her hot little hand into his, leaving the flower in his palm.

"She sent it. She said it was heartsease."

"Who sent it?"

"Her!" She flung her head toward the brown nun, then darted away.

And the pale young man looked at the token, his face flushing as he murmured:

"She has sent me heartsease by the child. Can it be she has forgiven?"

That night the lonesome little girl could not sleep in her lonely bed. She looked longingly at the brown nun's garden under the moonlight. Then she slipped over to the gate, and the next moment the little brown nun, the shadows in her eyes fled away before a great light, drew the motherless child in to her bosom.

"My heartsease!"

And the young man, with the glow of a great love in his face, came from amid the flowers and, kissing the face of the child, echoed:

"My heartsease!"

And a stone was rolled away from the heart of the child—the stone of loneliness.

LYDIA PERKINS.

A Real Philanthropist.

"He's de best boss I ever worked for."

"Wot's so good about 'im?"

"Whenever dere's a holiday he gives us another day to git over it."—Chicago Tribune.

CITY ELECTRIC ROAD

And Newark and Granville Line in New Owners' Hands.

Great Improvements Will Be Made—All Power to Come From Hebron—Supt. Harrigan Talks to Advocate of Proposed Changes—Too Early for Details.

The Newark & Granville and New-

ark City Electric street railway lines

today went into the hands of the

Tucker-Anthony syndicate of Boston,

and will be from now on under the

same management as the Columbus,

Buckeye Lake & Newark road.

Mr. J. R. Harrigan, general manager

of the latter road, came to Newark

this morning at 10 o'clock, from Col-

umbus, and formally assumed the

control of the newly acquired prop-

erty. Mr. Harrigan, who is one of the

best posted and progressive inter-

urban railroad men in the United

States, will continue as general man-

ager of the consolidated system.

He was seen during the morning by

the Advocate and asked to outline any

changes of management looking to

an improvement in the service now

given between Granville and Newark

and especially in the city of Newark.

"For the present at least, there will

be no change in the personnel of the

management of the two lines recently

purchased. We hope to retain Mr.

M. J. Loftus, although I have not had

an opportunity of talking the matter

over with him."

"What, if any, physical changes

will be made in the system?" was

asked.

"Well, it is a little too early to state

that as yet. The three parallel lines

on Locust, Church and West Main

streets, will probably be maintained.

"The representatives of the purch-

asers will be here in a few days to

look over the ground, and in the

meantime, I will familiarize myself

with the conditions that now exist

so as to be able to report to them.

When they come regarding any

changes.

"I cannot say at present whether

the transfer system will exist between

the Locust street and other lines, nor

as to whether the road will be exten-

ed beyond Granville, nor as to the

changes in the North Fourth street

line.

"We will run our big cars to Gran-

ville, but not until the roadbed is

fixed, and rails of sufficient weight

are put down to carry the heavy cars.

"In the near future the carload of

new feed wires that is now here, will

be put in between Granville and New-

ark, connecting with the Hebron line,

so that we will have the power gener-

ated at the Hebron plant for use on

the new lines. We will thus have all

the power we need, for any extra

service required. It is not known whether

the power house at Church and

Eleventh streets will be abandoned

or not.

"All the detailed changes will have

to await decision, until the interests

Eastern parties have seen the road

and its physical requirements and

possibilities.

"The road will be pushed as rapidly

as possible to Zanesville, men being

on the ground at present arranging

for the early completion of this im-

portant line.

"The formal transfer took place

Thursday afternoon in the offices of

the purchasers at Boston.

"Newark will be one of the most

important inter-urban centers and

connecting points in Ohio, in a com-

paratively short time.

"Another thing that will be done is

the putting in of adequate switch

facilities between Newark and Gran-

ville, which will be done at once.

"As a general proposition then, Mr.

Harrigan, the efficiency of the service

now existing will be greatly increased,

will it not?"

"Oh my, yes; I should say so. In

every direction and every detail. The

system will be virtually upon an

entirely new basis, designed to give

rapid, courteous and thoroughly sat-

isfactory service."

CITIZENS LIGHT PLANT.

**New Electric Appliances Recently Added, Consisting of New
150 Horse Power Boiler, 900 Horse Power Heater
New Transformers and Motors.**

An Advocate reporter visited the

plant of the Citizens Electric Light

and Power company, and through the

courtesy of Superintendent William G.

Taafel, was shown through the plant.

To its capacity the company has re-

cently added one new 150 horse power

boiler and one 900 horse power Moffet

feed water heater. They have also

added to their electrical equipment

new transformers and motors. By

the addition of a number of high cur-

rent switches the switch board is now

arranged by throwing the switches so

that any part of the city can be cut

off and not effect any other part. This

is provided in case of trouble on any

section or circuit and the current can

be controlled at the station by the en-

gineer. With the increase of the ad-

ditional boiler and heater the plant

can now operate and furnish

about 2000 more lights capacity. The

boiler is the same as the one now in

use, and was manufactured by the

Erie City Iron Works, which gives

them a battery of four 150 horse power

boilers each. The mammoth steam

heater just put in operation, has a

capacity of 900 horse power. Water

is pumped from a large cistern by a

force pump into the heater, which is

constructed into three separate apart-

ments and the exhaust passing

through the heater comes in contact

with the cold water, which is heat-

ed as quick as it enters the third or

lower chamber, to 210 degrees Fh. The

Automobiles are not allowed to travel

at a greater speed than eight miles

heater is provided with automatic

cut off valve controls the water going

out off valves, and by the engineer

starting the pumps, the automatic cut

off valve controls the water going

into the heater just as it is required

in the boilers. The heater also has a

thermometer which registers the

exact degrees the water is heated to.

This heater will also be utilized for

the hot water system which the com-

pany contemplate placing later on.

A brick building 40x40 feet has just

been added, so as to allow the placing

of two more boilers at any time of the

same capacity of those now in use.

The company will extend the present

building 40x40 feet in order to add

the new 900 horse power direct con-

ected engine, which will then give

them a capacity of 24,000 lights, or

double their present capacity. A

coal bin or bunker, 90 feet long by 15

feet wide, has been built or brick,

which has a capacity of about four

A WORD WITH YOU.

Do you feel distressed after eating? Stomach
Do you have Pain-in-the-Side, Raising of Food, or Water Brash?
Belching of Gas, Heart Burn, Sour DO YOU KNOW YOU CAN

**Eat what you like.
We Digest it.**
Paine's Celery Wafers.

Just like eating Candy. They are Liver and Bowels. If they fail to do purely vegetable and will positively as we say your Druggist will refund cure all disorders of the Stomach, your money.

FOR SALE AT HALL'S DRUG STORE.

Prepared by the Paine Chemical Co., Chemists, Rochester, N. Y.

CALLED MEETING

Of the New Democratic County Central Committee to be Held on Saturday, July 19.

There will be a meeting of the new Democratic County Central Committee in the Convention Room of the Court House, on Saturday, July 13, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing, and for the transacting of any further business that may come before the meeting.

A. J. CRILLY, Chairman.

F. B. DUDGEON, Secretary.

Following are the names of the new Democratic Central Committee:

Central Committee

Bennington—Derilus Hatch.
Bowling Green—Wm. Courson.
Burlington—H. W. Maddox.
Eden—Wm. H. Pound.
Etna—S. C. Hager.
Fallsbury—G. W. Chapin.
Franklin—S. J. Parr.
Granville Twp.—Fred Williams.
Granville Village—B. I. Jones.
Hanover—R. L. Somerville.
Harrison—Tom Randall.
Hartford—H. H. Perfect.
Hopewell—F. M. Hursey.
Jersey—Henry Clouse.
Liberty—Price Glynn.
Licking—E. V. Beard.
Lima, E. P.—Eugene Moore.
Lima, W. P.—W. J. Tharp.
Madison—F. S. Baker.
Mary Ann—S. T. Coon.
McKean—P. H. Barber.
Monroe—Chas. Sanford.
Newark—R. W. Howard.
Newton—E. F. Dush.
Perry—R. H. Nichols.
St. Albans—H. M. Whitehead.
Union, N. P.—T. F. Hillbrant.
Union, S. P.—W. A. Sawyer.
Washington—J. D. Tewell.
First ward—Wm. Bash.
Second ward—Thomas Bucey.
Third ward—N. P.—Norris H. Browne.
Third ward, S. P.—D. F. Gormley.
Fourth ward, N. P.—W. D. Benner.
Fourth ward, S. P.—J. W. Hohenberger.
Fifth ward, N. P.—James Cody.
Fifth ward, S. P.—Melchor Weiler.
Sixth ward—John Baird.
Seventh ward—A. A. Gard.
Eighth ward—A. J. Crilly.

There's no soaking required if you use Mrs. Austin's Quick Lunch Tapioca. Ready in a minute. Your grocer can supply you.

Have you read the Advocate's guessing contest found in another column? Thirty-five prizes will be given to persons making nearest guesses to the population of Newark, which will be announced about the middle of August. Advertisement in another column will tell you all about it.

Ohio courts have sustained the right of the city of Columbus to charge its citizens for water by the meter system.

Within the last five years 43 Japanese officers were sent by their government to England to study military methods.

The housing question is getting to be an acute one in the British country districts as well as in the municipalities.

WRIGHT'S CELERY TEA

for Rheumatism, Constipation, Indigestion, Stomachache, Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Scurvy, Dropsy, and all other ailments arising from impure blood.

WRIGHT'S CELERY CO., Columbus, Ohio.

EARLY HISTORY

Of Licking County Given in Comparatively Brief Form—This Year Marks Centennial Anniversary of Settlement of Newark—Some Facts of Local Interest.

In view of the fact that this is the centennial anniversary of the settlement of Newark, it will prove interesting to give a brief history of the early settlement of Licking county.

The first permanent settlement of the county was made in 1798; prior to that, however, a few white men either passed across, or occupied, for a time, this territory. Christopher Gist was the first, so far as is known. This hardy pioneer set foot on the virgin soil of Licking in 1751. He was exploring in the interest of a Virginia land company. Two brothers of General Washington and other prominent Virginia gentlemen of that day were members of the land company represented by Captain Gist, and in whose interest his exploration was made. The company had heard of the rich lands west of the Ohio, but they knew little of this great dark wilderness, except that it was occupied by savage tribes. Gist started upon the Indian trail at the forks of the Ohio (Pittsburg) and then followed it to the forks of the Muskingum (Coshington) and from there, by way of Wakatomika (Dresden), and Kin; Beaverstown, which stood on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Hock-Hocking and Scioto, at a point about equidistant between the present cities of Lancaster and Columbus, to the old Indian towns near the Pickaway plains on the Scioto and from thence to the Indian towns on the Big Miami. This trail led to the reservoir (Buckeye Lake), a portion of which is in Licking county. Captain Gist reached it and camped upon its border, and the next day "set out from the great swamp," he said, probably crossing the Licking or near the north of Bowling Green run, and a few years thereafter purchased a farm three miles east of Newark, found said trail still traceable on his land.

Captain Elias Hughes, however, was the first actual settler of the county, and kept a small tavern on the farm afterwards owned by Wm. Weiss, near Vanatasburg. Phineas Ford's family of Union township, claimed to be the first family that settled in Licking county as a home, except Messrs. Hughes and Radliff. Phineas was the son of Thomas and Hanna Ford of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut. He was born November 1, 1772, and Mary, his wife, (and daughter of Jonathan and Margaret Benjamin), was born on the Susquehanna, in York county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1777. They were married April 5, 1796. Their first daughter, (Hannah), was born December 22, 1797, and their second daughter, (Margaret), was born May 17, 1799, at Marietta. They, with the families of John Jones, Frederick Fork and Benoni Ford Benjamin, placed all their effects on a flat boat, and left the mouth of the Muskingum in September, 1799. They floated down the Ohio to the mouth of the Scioto, thence up the Scioto to a settlement about where Circleville now stands. Here they stopped and wintered with some friends who had preceded them, and raised a crop. In the following spring, as soon as the ice had left the river, Phineas Ford, a brother-in-law as assistant, but without his family, again started with their boat up the river for Franklinton, then the first white settlement on the Scioto above Circleville. They reached Franklinton the last of March, and landed where Columbus now stands, in an unbroken forest. Their teams and other things were taken from the boat and rigged on land. By the aid of a pocket compass and a map of this part of the Ohio Company's lands, they started for the Auter Creek branch of the Licking river. The first day they broke a wheel of their wagon. Mr. Ford made some fellows for the wheel from a crooked dogwood, screwed on the tire and started again. The next day Frederick Ford thrust his gun into a wheel to save the wagon from turning over, and broke the stock off his gun. When coming down a steep bank on Moots' Run, a grape vine caught under the yoke of oxen, and the weight of the wagon drove them forward with such an impetus that it swung the cattle from the ground until relieved by cutting the grapevine. After passing through various dangerous as well as laughable incidents, they reached their destination April 7, 1800, and Phineas Ford, with his wife and two daughters, set their stakes on the banks of Auter Creek, about one hundred and twenty rods below Union Station. Here, by the aid of his wife and brother-in-law, Frederick Ford, he erected a small cabin and covered it with bark. He made the door for his cabin by interlacing small poles together with hickory bark. By this time their stock or provisions were nearly exhausted, and Phineas Ford, with his brother-in-law, Frederick Ford, left Mrs. Ford with her two little girls at this lonely spot in the wilderness, and returned to the settlement on the Scioto, to obtain bread for their families. He was detained by high water and was gone eleven days. During this time Mrs. Ford did not see the face of a single human being beside her little children. But wild beasts were numerous and threatening. One large wolf, a little more bold than his fellows, showed a disposition to closely inspect the frail cabin and its inmates, with an expression of countenance that indicated an overt act, with malice aforethought. Mrs. Ford, dreading an attack upon her frail tenement, took her rifle to shoot the intruder, but her powder had become so wet by recent rains that the gun would not go off. She then armed herself, as best she could, to await an attack; but the wolf, after an hour's deliberate survey of her quarters left her unharmed. On the eleventh day of her loneliness, amidst storms and wild beasts in the wilderness, her provisions had become exhausted, and with a degree of bravery that bordered on depression, she started through a trackless wilderness to find the cabin of her sister, Mrs. Lilly Jones, some four miles distant, on Raccoon creek. The forests were alive with wild beasts, but little less wild Indians, some of whom were not friendly to the white settlers. After wandering through the forests all day with her little children, just at night, wearied and forlorn, and near to the cabin of her sister Jones, she met her husband safely returned with supplies for the immediate wants. During these eleven days of her husband's absence, Mrs. Ford had not seen an Indian; but on the next day after her return several came to their cabin to beg, or to exchange wild meat for bread. These were quite friendly, and said they had come near the cabin several times while Mr. Ford was absent but did not show themselves for fear the "white squaw" would be frightened. These wild sons of the forest continued to visit and maintain friendly relations with this family so long as they continued to linger around the graves of their ancestors.

Phineas Ford and his brother-in-law had come to the Licking Valley on a proposition from the agent of some Eastern land holders to donate fifty acres of land to each family on condition of their occupying and improving it for a term of years, and encouraging settlement; and when these landowners afterwards seized their lands in large quantities, these donated lots were reserved and devoted to those who had in good faith opened the way for a settlement in the wilderness. Phineas Ford at once went to work to improve the land that continued to be his home till his death, April 7, 1839, thirty-nine years to a day from the time when he built his first camp-fire on that fifty acre lot, and Mrs. Ford continued to occupy it for nearly sixty-four years. Mr. Ford's New England education and taste induced him to at once provide for an orchard of fruit trees by planting seeds that he had brought with him, and some of the first apple trees planted in Granville were taken from Phineas Ford's nursery. Mr. Ford claimed to have sown the first bushel of wheat that was ever sown in Licking county. He carried the seed on his own back from the vicinity of Lancaster. From this bushel of seed he raised thirty-six bushels of wheat, only five bushels of which was used for bread. The balance was sold to the settlers for seed.

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All \$4 Panama Straw Hats reduced to \$3.00 at

ROE EMERSON'S.

Read Advocate want ads, page 6.



5c

When you're ready to bid for a good thing take out a nickel and

SAY

Zu Zu

Just the cutest little ginger snap that ever made your mouth water. Sold in the In-er-seal Package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

GOLD BRICK

Of Great Value to be One of the Features of Big Gathering of K. of Ps.

A feature of the street fair to be held in San Francisco next August, during the big international gathering of the Knights of Pythias, will be Nevada county's exhibit. For Nevada county is one of the oldest mining counties of California, and a proud bit of its display will be a gold brick worth a half million dollars. A special guard of police will watch over the treasure. Besides this, in the exhibit, will be a collection of old-time nuggets from the hills and canyons of the county; carrying \$30,000 of the virgin gold; a pyramid made of glistening gold-bearing precious quartz, valued at a fabulous amount; the most interesting collection of mining implements, from the most primitive used by the argonaut prospector to the most improved of the present day; a complete miniature hoisting plant and quartz mill operated by electricity, showing how mining is carried on in the gold-yielding mother lode district. Alongside of these will be samples of the mammoth grapes, peaches, pears, apples, plums and oranges, all of which grow to perfection in the county, and are noted for fine appearance, flavor and keeping qualities. Specimens of the famous mountain timber will also be on exhibition. At the end of the conclave the citizens of Nevada will be ready to escort the visitors on a special excursion, which will be had on or about August 20th, to an outing into the heart of the Sierra Nevada gold fields, and give them a picnic and barbecue in a most picturesque mountain retreat, between Nevada City and Grass Valley.

Some of the exhibits from the mining and agricultural regions will be a revelation to those who have never been in California, and an object lesson to the young that they will never forget. Half-rate and free excursions will be had during and immediately after the conclave to all parts of California and the Pacific Coast, and the overland railroads are also quoting special low rates to California for the great event.

All \$1.50 Panama Straw Hats reduced to \$1.00 at

ROE EMERSON'S.

The crusade against the billboard nuisance is making headway in Buffalo, N. Y.

HERE IS A GOOD THING.

Something You Can Readily Believe, as It's Newark Evidence.

Mrs. T. S. Weekley of No. 119 South Fifth street, Newark, Ohio, says: "Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are all right. My digestion was weak, I did not digest and distressed after eating. This made me nervous and dull. I was told the Nerve Pills would cure this and they did. The digestion, stomach and nerves are strong again and I am glad I got the medicine at Bricker's City Drug Store."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., are on every package.

WM. BELL JR.

Is President of New Fraternal Organization—Order of Puritans Licensed in Columbus

Columbus, O., July 11—The state superintendent of insurance on Thursday licensed the Independent Order of Puritans, with headquarters in Columbus. It is a new fraternal organization. William Bell, Jr., of Newark is president; L. B. Kauffman of Columbus, is vice president, Charles I. Link, of Columbus, secretary, Howard C. Park of Columbus, treasurer; George B. Okey of Columbus, general counsel, and Dr. J. W. Barnes of Columbus, supreme medical examiner. The headquarters of the order is in the Wheeler building.

Arranging Picnic.

At a meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association last night the preliminary arrangements for the big picnic were made and there will be a mass meeting of our Y. M. C. A. members Saturday evening at 7 o'clock sharp to make final arrangements for athletic events, etc. A low rate has been granted by the Buckeye Lake road for the handling of the large crowd that is expected to go.

Every member of the Association will be expected at the meeting at 7 o'clock Saturday evening.

Straw Hats—\$1.60 goods reduced to 75 cents at

ROE EMERSON'S.

Hives are a terrible torment to the folks, and to some other ones. Early cured Doan's ointment never fails. Instant relief. Permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

RESOLUTION

To Improve Elm street from Locust street to Log Pond Run.

Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Newark, Ohio, two-thirds of the whole number of the members elected thereto concurring therein

That it is deemed necessary by said city and this Council hereby declares, that it is necessary to improve Elm street in said City from Locust street to Log Pond Run, by excavating, grading, preparing foundation, constructing and setting a curb on each side of Elm street, between said points, and laying paving brick thereon in accordance with the plans, profiles estimates and specifications relating to said improvement now on file at the office of the City Clerk.

That the cost and expense of said improvement, less the cost and expense of improving street, alley or highway intersections, and less one-fifth of the entire cost and expense thereof, shall be assessed per front foot upon the lots and lands abutting thereon; said assessments shall be payable in twenty semi-annual installments and bonds shall be issued in anticipation of the collection thereof.

That the City Clerk is hereby directed to cause this resolution to be published for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the corporation, and P. H. Vogelmeier, Marshal, is hereby appointed to serve written notices of the passage of this resolution upon the owners of the lots and lands abutting upon said improvement, or to the persons in whose name the same may be assessed upon the tax duplicate for taxation, who are residents of Licking county, Ohio, as required by law for which service he shall be paid the usual fee for serving notices.

Passed June 16, 1902.

HARRY W. ROSSEL, Pres.

F. T. MAURATH, City Clerk. 19-12

HAVE YOU TRIED

Vanilla Crystals

THE PUREST, MOST DELICATE AND ECONOMICAL FLAVORING. FREE FROM ALCOHOL. DO NOT EVAPORATE OR BAKE OUT IN COOKING. AT ALL GROCERS. ONLY 10c. A TIN. BUY THEM NOW.

VANILLA CRYSTAL CO., New York

For Sale by the following grocers:

Clifford L. Sturgeon J. R. Ashbrook
J. M. Browne & Son Wm. C. Vogelmeier
J. A. Seward F. M. Schimpf
D. A. Redman E. G. Vanatta
Peter Murphy J. H. Zentmeyer
A. Utner Harvey Sheppard
John A. Fulton & Son L. A. Bailey
W. D. Sucker F. M. Arnold
Showman Bros. C. E. Vanuren
Nelson & White J. M. Ankele
T. A. Fuik S. Imhoff
H. Eliser J. C. Brown
J. E. Tedrick A. Shaw
C. E. Bonham J. A. Mosteller
C. A. Grill

Special Offer

With every dollar purchase made at our place we will give away one bottle of choice wine.

Family Liquor Store

15 South Park, Newark, Ohio.

We have thirty brands of Eastern Ryes and Kentucky Bourbons.

Whiskeys for medicinal purposes specially recommended. Gln Phosphate cures kidney diseases, urinary and bladder troubles, and nervous disorders. A mild, pleasant drink of unfailing medicinal properties.

A bottle should be in every household. Take a half wine glass full before each meal. You will surely find it has benefited you.

We have London Sparkling Ale on draught.

Joe Painter,

15 South Park.

Your Vacation in Colorado? Why Not

We are going to sell tickets at less than half fare this summer so as to enable people of moderate means to spend their vacations in glorious Colorado.

It is by no means a country of high prices. Our handbook tells all about the hotels, boarding-houses and ranches, their prices, names and addresses of the proprietors, literary, the fishing and hunting, charges for guides, etc. Ask for a copy. No charge. And with the book we will enclose a circular telling about the railroad ticket rates and trains. It takes only one night on the road to go from Chicago to Colorado. There is no place in the world like Colorado for beauty of mountain scenery and perfection of climate—it is ideal. I have never known anyone to return from Colorado disappointed. Where could you find a more delightful place to spend your vacation?

Send for a handbook to P. S. Eustis, Passenger Traffic Mgr., C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago. 5-27-e-o-100

The claim has been made that the best governed towns in Great Britain and the towns that have the least taxes are those where municipal socialism prevails.

ADVOCATE

Guessing Contest!

Great interest has been aroused in the Advocate's Guessing Contest as is evidenced by the many guesses that are daily received on the blank coupons clipped from copies of the Advocate.

Many people are guessing two or three times. One may guess as often as he wishes, providing each guess is accompanied by payment for five weeks' subscription to the paper.

REMEMBER, \$200.00

Has been deposited by the Advocate for free distribution among readers of this paper who make the best guesses on the actual population of Newark on June 1, 1902. The one who makes the best guess will be given \$50, second \$25, third \$20, fourth \$15, fifth \$10, to the next five nearest \$5 each, to the next ten nearest \$2.50 each, and to the next fifteen nearest \$2 each.

THIRTY-FIVE CASH PRIZES

Aggregating \$200, given free to Advocate readers, who are required only to pay the sum they may owe for back subscription and five weeks in advance for the paper.

In case of a tie prizes will be divided equally.

Guess as often as you wish. For every 50 cents paid on advance subscription to the Daily Advocate you may have one guess.

In 1890 Newark had 14,289 people and in 1900 the official census was 18,157. What is the population June 1, 1902? The census is being carefully and accurately taken by experienced men. No person in the Advocate's employ knows anything about the census returns and no employee is permitted to enter the contest.

MAKE YOUR ESTIMATE ON THIS COUPON.

My estimate of Newark's population, June 1, 1902, is.....
Name.....
Postoffice.....
Date.....
Street.....
Enclosed please find 50 cents for subscription for five weeks to the Daily Advocate.

PENNSYLVANIA EXCURSIONS

REDUCED FARES.
Chance for Trips via Pennsylvania Lines at Small Cost.

In addition to local excursions and reduced fares authorized for various events, the following opportunities are offered for trips via Pennsylvania Lines at special rates:

To Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore., July 10th to 20th, inclusive, account annual meeting, Y. P. C. U. Society, of the United Presbyterian church.

To San Francisco or Los Angeles Cal., August 1st to 10th, inclusive, account Biennial Meeting, Knights of Pythias.

To Salt Lake City, Utah, August 6th to 8th, inclusive, account Annual Reunion Grand Lodge B. P. O. E.

For information about fares and other details, apply to Ticket Agents of Pennsylvania Lines.

WINONA LAKE, IND.—Indiana's famous summer resort. Winona Lake, Ind., the prettiest summer resort on the Pennsylvania Lines in Northern Indiana, affords rest, recreation, entertainment, amid delightful surroundings for persons desiring to enjoy vacation outings. This resort is the site of Winona Assembly and Summer School, and is annually visited by many persons who are strengthened in mind by the excellent facilities for educational work, and invigorated in body by the healthful influences for which Winona Lake is famous.

On May 15th, the Opening Day of the season of 1902, excursion tickets to Winona Lake will be on sale via Pennsylvania Lines. They may be obtained from May 15th to September 13th, inclusive.

For particular information on the subject of rate and time of trains, apply to Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines, or to F. Van Dusen, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent,

Pittsburg, Pa. Information about attractions at Winona Lake, entertainment, the Summer School. Sessions, etc., will be furnished in reply to inquiries addressed to Mr. C. S. Ducky, Secretary, Winona Lake, Ind.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS—Beginning Sunday, June 29th, and continuing every Sunday thereafter until further notice the Pennsylvania Lines will sell Sunday excursion tickets at one fare for round trip to and from ticket stations between Columbus and Dennison.

HOME-SEEKERS—Low rate Home-seekers' excursion tickets to points in West, Northwest and Southwest will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines. Particular information about fares, time of trains and other details will be furnished upon application to Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines.

SEASHORE—Only once chance to visit the Seashore on Cheap tickets. Only one special excursion to the seashore will be run via Pennsylvania Lines this summer. The date fixed for it is Thursday, July 21st. On that date special rate round trip tickets to ten of the most attractive seaside resorts along the Atlantic Coast will be sold and special through car service will be arranged for the convenience of persons wishing to visit Atlantic City, Cape May, Avalon, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Ocean City Sea Isle City, Wildwood New Jersey, Ocean City, Maryland, or Rehoboth, Delaware.

The return limits on tickets to either resort will cover the limits on tickets to either resort will cover the customary ten days' vacation. For special information regarding fares, etc., consult J. L. Worth, Ticket Agent, Newark, O.

Saphedde—No woman ever made a fool of me. Miss Caustique—Who did, then?

UNION STATION.

Miss Leora Norris of Zanesville spent Sunday with her parents.

Mrs. Etta Kinney and son Paul spent Sunday with her brother in Granville.

Miss Ada White left Monday for Hanover, where she will take up the normal course of study.

Miss Alice Stagers of this place is spending a few days with her parents east of Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor spent Sunday with friends at Licking.

Mrs. Jakeway has returned to her home in Newark after a pleasant visit with friends and relatives here.

Mr. Carl Price lost quite a valuable horse Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Grove were visiting the latter's parents Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Camp of Loudon street spent Sunday with I. N. White.

Several hundred silver coins dating from the beginning of the nineteenth century, were unearthed during recent excavations in Brides alley, Dublin.

Dusseldorf, Germany, owns its own electric street railway, water, gas, light, heat and power plants. The city also controls the harbor and runs a theatre.

Crematoriums for the destruction of animals which have died from infectious and contagious diseases have been erected in several parts of Silesia.

Read Advocate want ads, page 5.

Diphtheria relieved in twenty minutes. Almost miraculous. Dr. Thomas' Elixer.

BASE BALL

—AND—

OTHER SPORTS

The base ball games Thursday resulted as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Cincinnati— R. H. E.
Cincinnati..... 6 9 2
Boston..... 3 10 4
Batteries: Thielman, Ewing and Peitz, Willis and Kittredge.
At Chicago— R. H. E.
Chicago..... 1 10 0
Philadelphia..... 0 8 3
Batteries: Menefee and Chance.
Dugleby and Doolin.
At Pittsburgh— R. H. E.
Pittsburgh..... 1 0 1
New York..... 3 10 2
Batteries: Lever and Smith, Evans and Bowerman.

At St. Louis— R. H. E.
St. Louis..... 2 4 0
Brooklyn..... 2 9 0
Batteries: Wycker, Murphy and O'Neil, Hughes and Ahearn.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Cleveland— R. H. E.
Cleveland..... 2 7 3
Detroit..... 0 3 2
Batteries: Joss and Wood, Yeager and McGuire.

At Boston— R. H. E.
Boston..... 3 8 2
Philadelphia..... 1 4 5
Batteries: Young and Criger, Mitchell and Shreck.

At Washington— R. H. E.
Washington..... 3 9 1
Washington..... 7 11 0
Batteries: Carrick and Clark; Shields, Howell and Robinson.

SHARKEY IN THE HOSPITAL.

Frank Erne is the latest arrival of pugilists who went to England for coronation week. He made some money and had a good time. He easily bested Jim Moloney in ten rounds.

Speaking of the contest decided in London, Erne said that the battle between Gus Ruhlin and Tom Sharkey was the best.

"It was a pretty affair from the beginning," he said, "and Ruhlin, who won, showed his superiority from the beginning. He jabbed Sharkey continually with the left. Each blow had a lot of power in it, and before the fifth round had elapsed Sharkey's face resembled a bloated lobster. Still he was courageous and came back for more, depending more than anything else to get home one vigorous swing to put Ruhlin out. But Ruhlin fought cleverly and avoided all danger.

"Sharkey evidently expected that Ruhlin would jab him, and for weeks rubbed himself daily with a pickling preparation to toughen his face. Every time that Ruhlin landed it hurt and Sharkey's countenance was a mass of bruises and lumps. I was informed before I sailed that the Sailor had to go to a hospital to be treated and that it would be days before he would be out. At any rate, his beauty will be much impaired as the result of this battle."

Erne, in conclusion, said he may visit England again next year, as a match has been promised him with Pat Daly, who has decided to come to Erne's weight.

SPORTING NOTES.

Bob Ewing hurt his finger in Thursday's game and had to retire, Thiel-

man taking his place and pitching good ball. Both Boston and Cincinnati played poorly in the field; Boston's errors proving more costly.

For the second successive day, St. Louis and Brooklyn played a tie game Thursday, twelve innings, 2 to 2. Wycker took Murphy's place in the twelfth and struck out three men.

Cy Young won another game Thursday, allowing Philadelphia Athletics only four hits and one run. The veteran is certainly the whole thing for Boston, in the American League this year.

COSHOCKTON HAS IT.

Ping pong has at last appeared in Coshocton. The craze has come with full force.—Coshocton Age.

NEWARK PLAYS TOMORROW.

The next game to be played on the new base ball grounds in East Newark, will be tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the strong Mt. Vernon team will try conclusions with the Newark ball tossers.

The Mt. Vernon team is a very strong one, and as those who saw the games on July 4 will testify, the Newark boys also put up a fine game.

VOLLEY BALL.

An interesting game of volley ball was played at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium last night between the business men's class and a team from Griggs'. It was the first appearance of the Griggs team which, however, won one out of four games.

LONG RIDE FOR ROOSEVELT

Trip of One Hundred Miles Through Wyoming Planned.

A special from Washington to the New York World says that President Roosevelt is contemplating a horseback trip of more than a hundred miles through a wild and picturesque section of Wyoming. Senator Warren suggested this as a novel feature of the president's western trip this summer, and it has appealed strongly to him.

Senator Warren desires the president to visit Wyoming while "swinging round the circle." He is planning for the president to enter the state by railroad, and while his train is being switched around to another portion of the state Mr. Roosevelt and those of his party who take pleasure in horseback riding will cover the intervening distance on horseback.

JAPAN WANTS PHILIPPINES.

Mikado's Empire Ready to Negotiate For Archipelago.

A Chicago special to the Philadelphia Press states that S. Goto, Japanese governor of Formosa, says Uncle Sam can find a ready market for the Philippines in the mikado's empire. Japan would like to have the Philippine Islands. Said Dr. Goto:

"We want them, need them and are willing to negotiate with the United States for them, but we cannot buy them now."

"Should the United States desire to get rid of the islands they have a ready purchaser in Japan when the time comes that we can pay for the property. I will discuss the matter with the chief executive of the United States when I reach Washington."

Bathing Cap For Women.

The latest thing in bathing caps for women is the rubber bandanna, says the New York Journal. It is large and three cornered. In the center is the rubber cap, which fits down over the head. The ends are wound around the head like a handkerchief.

TAFFETA COSTUMES.

All White Dresses of This Silk Very Smart.

There is a craze for taffeta petticoats of every description. They have almost entirely taken the place of the white cambric and muslin underskirts. The evening petticoats are most elaborate, some being made of peau de soie trimmed with lace and insertions, while the cut is quite as important as that of the outer skirt. When all is said, the taffeta skirt is not so much of a luxury as one would imagine, especially for the evening, when pale shades can be worn many times without their getting soiled. They save the hem of one's frock as well as the laundress' bill, for a lawn petticoat can seldom be worn twice without a visit to the



WHITE VEILING DRESS.

washtub, which is likely to prove expensive, as the skirt of the hour is compounded of a multitude of frills and tucks.

In the picture there is a smart white veiling gown. The waist has a tucked collar and short yoke; the rest of the fullness is laid in horizontal tucks and trimmed with three wide bands of lace applique. The sleeves are very full and reach to the wrists. The skirt clings about the hips and has two gored ruffles around the bottom.

The hat which goes with this is of scarlet geranium.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

DETAILS OF DRESS.

Children's Pique Coats—Yachting Costumes.

Silk gloves are the proper thing to wear now that warm weather has set in.

Pique coats are very fashionable for children, and these little garments are trimmed with bands of embroidery. The wide collars are made also of the embroidery. Sometimes wide heading is used around the collar, and black velvet ribbon run through it.

The new white pique skirts are very fancy, and even those intended for golf are trimmed with embroidery bands. The gored flounce is being superseded.



CHILD'S COSTUME.

by the skirt, which is laid in wide tucks stitched down flat, but allowed to flare around the ankles.

Yachting costumes of white pique and white molar trimmed with bands of taffeta will be as much worn as ever this summer. Even the shoes and stockings will be white to match. The new shades of pale blue are less on the horizon than last summer.

A little girl's summer costume is here depicted. The jacket is of white pique with a wide collar of embroidery in a double headed effect. The gown worn under it is of tucked white organdy. The leghorn hat is trimmed with three large rosettes of soft blue ribbon and a wreath of green leaves and berries.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Has More Physicians on Its Staff More Capital Invested, and Effects More Cures Than Any Other Medical Firm in This Country.

78,864 Cases Cured in 5 Years.

A Branch of This Institute is Located in Newark at 100 W. Main St., Avalon Flats, Where Free Services Are Given For Three Months to All Invalids Who Call Before July 14th.

Over twenty years ago forty eminent specialists of Great Britain, and America united in order that they might utilize their combined skill in curing all chronic diseases. They named their association "The British Medical Institute." It is now incorporated under the laws of the state of Michigan, with a paid up capital of \$60,000. A branch office being located in Newark, at 100 W. Main street, Avalon Flats.

These eminent specialists held daily consultations for several years. Naturally each acquired much knowledge during his long experience that is not recorded in the text books. Thus each reaped the benefit of the experience of the other thirty-nine; any new discovery of value made by one of its doctors was and is immediately communicated to the others; this is why the doctors of the British Medical Institute have no peers in the successful treatment of chronic diseases; each patient practically secures the combined services of forty eminent specialists.

Male and female weakness, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, also rupture, goitre, cancer and all diseases of the rectum are positively cured by their new treatment.

During the past five years it has treated and cured 78,864 persons.

At the Newark branch, located at 100 W. Main street, Avalon Flats, it has given free services (medicines excepted) to all invalids who called during the past six months, and it will continue giving free services for the next three months to all who call before July 14th.

The chief associate surgeon is in personal charge of the Newark office. Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 10 to 1.

DEAFNESS CURED.

Newark, O., March 19, 1902.

Editor Advocate

The treatment given by the British Medical Institute is curing my deafness. I can now hear a watch tick ten inches away. When I started I could not hear the watch close to my ears. My throat and stomach troubles are also improved. Hoping your Institute will prosper. I am,

Sincerely yours, JOHN R. GRAY.

DR. C. L. WYETH,

DENTIST.

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Leave DETROIT, daily, 10:30 p. m. Arrive CLEVELAND, 5:30 a. m.

Leave CLEVELAND, daily, 10:15 a. m. Arrive DETROIT, 5:30 a. m.

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A. A. SCHWARTZ, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.



FIND THE HIDDEN MAN.

